HARRISON'S SEASIDE STOP.

THE PRESIDENT ATTENDS CHURCH AND TAKES A WALK ABOUT GALVESTON.

me of the Party, However, Mave a Satt on the Gulf-The Greeting by the Italians of the City a Noteworthy Penture of the Reception-A Long Address on Various Topics Now Before the Public.

GALVESTON, April 19.-The President and the members of his party enjoyed their rest here to-day. It is the first time that the chief magistrate of the nation has ever visited the

A noteworthy feature of the demonstration resterday was the cordial welcome given to the Iresident by the Italian colony of this city. All their local societies par-ticipated in the parade, acting as a special escort to the Italian consul at Galveston, and that gentleman afterward on their behalf presented the president with a beautibehalf presented the president with a beautiful floral design symbolical of peace and fraternity. The American and Italian flags were cro-sed at the top of the piece, with a floral dove between them.

The floral tributes received from the citizens

of Galveston were so numerous that they nearly filled the two apartments assigned to the President and Mrs. Harrison. Postmaster-General Wanamaker rejoined the party at

Gaiveston last evening.

Hon. William H. Crain. the Congressional representative from this district, also arrived in Galveston last night. He took part in the demonstration, and made a ringing address of welcome. He accompanied a committee of citizens appointed to escort the Presidential

party to San Antonio.

Among to-day's arrivals at the Beach Hotel were Senators Teller and Squire of Colorado, Senator Warren of Wyoming, and other gentlemen from those States and Montana. They had a long conference with Secretary Busk regarding the shipment of cattle to the States named during the summer months.

The President, accompanied by Postmaster-General Wanamaker, attended church this morning at the First Presbyterian Church and listened to a sermon by the Rev. D. Scott.

In the alternoon the President went out for

a walk through the city with Mrs. Dimmick and Mrs. Russell Harrison. The people regarded this an act of democratic simplicity. Secretary Rusk and other members of the Presidential party enjoyed a sail on the Gulf this afternoon, and as the guests of Gov. Hogg. The following is the President's speech at

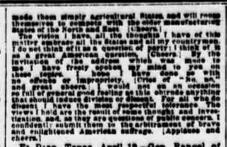
The following is the President's speech at the Beach Hotel last night, a response to his welcome to Galvesion;

My Fritow Curishus; We close to night a whole week of traval, a whole week of hand-shaking, a whole week of traval, a whole week of the state of the stat

have made in our honor to day will always remain in bright and pleasant picture in my memory. Great I am glad to have been able to rest my syss upon the city of Galveston. I am glad to have been able to traverse this harbor and to look upon that liberal work which a liberal and united Government has inaugurated for your benefit and for the benefit of the Morthwest [Great and prolonged cheers, I have always believed that it was one of the undeputed functions of the general Government to make these great waterways which penetrate our country and these harbors into which our shipping must come to receive the tribute of rail and river sale and easy which our shipping must come to receive the tribute of rail and river sale and sale that policy will reference to harbor work, here at least, which I insisted upon it a public message, has been adopted. [Prolonged cheering,]

The appropriation has sen made adequate to a diligent and prompt completion of the work. [Cheers, is in the past the Government has undertaken too many things at once, and its annual appropriations have been so tradequate that the work of the enrineers was much retarded and often seriously damaged in the interval of waiting for fresh appropriations I is a better policy when a work has once been determined to be of national algorithmens, that the appropriation is or that he appropriated in the sense that it would not waste one doilar of public money. But iam not an economist in the sense that I would not waste one doilar of public money. But iam not an economist in the sense that I would not waste one doilar of public money. But iam not an economist in the sense that I would not waste one doilar of public money. But iam not an economist in the sense that I would not waste one doilar of public money. But iam not an economist in the sense that I would not waste one doilar of public money. But iam not an economist in the sense that I would not waste one doilar of public money. But iam not an economist in the sense that it will not an economist in the se

named."
The law leaves it wholly to the Executive to nego-tiate these arrangements. It does not need that they shall take the form of a treaty. They need not be sub-mitted for the concurrence of the State. It only need that we, having made our ofer, shall receive their offer in resure, and when they have made up an acceptable mainted as the conformation of the Name Many peads and a way, having made our ofter, shall receive while offer in resurn; and when they have made up an acceptable schedule of articles produced by us that shall have free access to their ports, a proclamation by the President concess to their ports, a proclamation by the President schedule of the proclamation by the President with that youngest of the Jouch American republic, a the great republic of Brazil, has been negotiated and proglamed. I think, without disclosing an executive secret, may tell you that the arrangement with Brazil is not likely to be lonesome much longer. I threat and proglamed, it is not the proclamation of the proclamation of the commission of the product of the state of the proclamation of the procla make more liberal contracts with American lines carrying American mail. (Cheera, when the contracts with American lines carrying American mail. (Cheera, Neme one may say we ought not to go into this business; that it is subsidy. But, my friends, every other great nation of the world has been doing it and is doing it to-day. Great Britain and France have built up their great steambilp lines by Government aid, and is seems to me our attitude with reference to that is apily protected by an illustration. It mentioned the other day. Formerly no wholesale merchant sent out traveling meat to soleit custom, but he stood in his own store and waited for his customers, but presently own the first store and waited for his customers, but presently buyer the cost of a trip to New York or Fhiladelphia, until finally than practice has become universal and these active, intelligent travelling men are scurrying this country over, pushing and soliciting in their aversal lines of business. Now imagine some conservative merchant in New York saying to himself: "All this is wrong the trade ought to come to rec." If he should refuse to adopt these modern institutes what wend to be result? He must adopt the new meschods or go out of business. Mean has been the result? It must adopt the new meschods or go out of business. We have been remarklore in commerce to stimulate their shipping interests and have gone out of the business. Laughter and cheera. I kneoursiged by what your spokesman has said to night, I venture to declare that I am in favor of going into business again, and when it is reesablished.



EL Paso. Texas. April 19.—Ges. Rangel of the Mexican Army, arrived in Juarez to-day with his full staff and with an escort of one company of artillerymen, and a military band of lorty-five instruments, to participate in the reception to be tendered President Harrison on his arrival here Tuesday.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Says It Will Cost 600,000,000 France. Panis, April 19.—A report on the Panama Canal has been sent to the liquidator of the company. M. Monchicourt, by Lieut. Wyse, who has been negotiating with the Colombian Government to prolong the concession. Lieut-

Wyse concludes:
"Having succeeded in placing the canal's
affairs in a fair order at Bogota and in the
Isthmus, we must hope that the same success will crown measures taken. In order to group the great interests at stake, toward renewed efforts to complete the works. If my success with Colombia is not to remain barren, the hour has come for a strong resolution to take immediate and energetic action to save the capital invested in the work and to preserve from destruction the vastest project of the epoch. If underground manœuvres, against which it is time to arm, do not cause pending financial combinations to fail, the unfortunate French public will soon recover through the completion of the canal the greater part of the savings so recklessly squandered."

Proceeding to make practical suggestions. Lieut, Wyse advocates six locks, with a single artificial lake in the centre, as the best scheme. He estimates the time required to execute the work at five years, and the maximum cost at 600,000,000 francs.

He expresses the conviction that before the expression to ten years the profits of the new company, if it completes the casal, will suffice to usy a progressive proportionate share to the shareholders of the old company, besides paying a dividend on shares of the new company. Finally, Lieut, Wyse declares that the stories of the deadly climate in Panama are exaggerated, and that the sanitary condition is improved.

M. Monchicourt personally considers that efforts to complete the works. If my success

is improved.

M. Monchicourt personally considers that the report offers a favorable basis for the pew financial operation. The report was issued to-day, and the press has had no time as yet to criticise it.

Social Events at Minister Reid's. Panis, April 19.-The past week has been a festive one at the United States Legation. On Monday Mrs. Reid gave a reception, which was followed by two large dinners and a musi-

cale. On Thursday a dinner of twenty-four covers was given in honor of Bishops Donne and was given in honor of Bishops Dosne and Whipple, among the guests being Count Von Biunsier, the German Ambassador; Mr. Mc-Lean, the former American Minister to France; Mr. T. W. Barnes, Mr. J. G. Blaise, Jr. Mr. Stanford Newel, Mrs. Stratford Dugdale, and Mrs. Admirst Baidwin.

The guests at another dinner were Baron and Baroness Alphones Bothschild, the Marquis and Marchioness of Bassano, the Marquis and Marchioness of Railleul. Mr. and Mrs. Prederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Justice John Davis, Mrs. Gov. Wetmore, and Count Louis Turenne.

BRADFORD, April 19.-The striking weavers held an immense mass meeting to-day without interference on the part of the police, although it had been previously announced that no gathering of the strikers would be perno gathering of the strikers would be permitted.

The speakers addressed the crowd from three platforms, which had been erected in different narts of the Town Hall square. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the municipal authorities, in forbidding meetings of the strikers.

The assembly was quite orderly. Large forces of military and police were held in readiness for action, but were kept out of sight in order not to irritate the strikers.

A Baronetey Conferred on ex-Judge

LONDON, April 19.-A baronetcy has been conferred on the Hon. James Fitziames Stephen, the Justice of the Queen's Bench di-vision of the High Court of Justice, who re-tired recently from the bench owing to im-paired health. Parnell Denounces McCarthy's Course.

Stephen.

DUBLIN, April 19 .- Mr. Parnell delivered a speech in Athlone on Saturday. He de-nounced Mr. McCarthy's opposition to the Land bill, which measure he asserted, con-ferred great benefits on Irish farmers, and he expressed his pleasure at the deleat of the he expressed his pleasure at the delete of the opposition in the vote on the bill. In a speech in Irish Town, county Mayo, to-day, Mr. Parnell repeated these sentiments.

British Soldiers Mutiny.

LONDON, April 19.-The members of an artillery battery at Portsmouth mutinied to-day in order to call attention to their grievances. They complained of excessive drill and other onerous duties.

The leaders of the mutiny were arrested, and will be tried by court martial. The officials at Portsmouth tried to keep the trouble secret.

He Wishes to Know Why Byrnes Declined the Honor.

ROME, April 19.-Signor Imbriani has given notice in the Chamber of Deputies that he In-iends to question Premier Rudini in regard to the refusal of Inspector Byrnes of New York city to accept the decoration sent to him by King Humbert.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show opened at Brasburg with a large attendance on Saturday.

The Portuguese have fired upon the British steamer Agnes, conveying the Willoughby expedition in Africa and seized the cargo boats.

The supplementary ballot in the Geestemunde district, where Biamarck is a candidate for member of the Reichstag, will be held on April 30.

Prohibition Beer Worse Than Whiskey, BRUNSWICK, Me., April 19.-Prof. F. C. Robinson, the noted chemist of Bowdoin College, has made public some facts about the "prohibi-tion beer" which Maine people have been drinking of late years. The Professor says: "I cannot but warn the people of Maine and the no-license towns of Massachusetts against

the no-license towns of Massachusetts against the light beers which are now being put so extensively on the market. They come within the law, as they do not contain over one percent of alcohol, but it is far better for a man to attek to plain raw whiskey than to indulge in this prohibition beer. The injurious effect of this beer lies in the fact that quite a percentage of the compound is salleylic acid, that is added to stay fermentation, which would occur on account of the absence of alcohol. Balleylic acts with a very dangerous effect upon the kidneys, and a frequent use is almost sure to bring on Bright's disease. There is hardly any beer sold in this country which does not contain some of this acid."

The dedication services resterday afternoon in the new synagogue of the Congregation Atereth lernel, 323 East Eighty-second street, filled the little stone building to the entrance. The services consisted of sermons by Rabbi A. The services consisted of sermons by Rabbi A. Calman and the Rev. A. Weirs, with addresses by Julius Haarburger, Dr. H. Jacoba Coroner Ferdinand Levy, M. Lowenstein, and J. P. Bolomon. A solemn procession surrounded the synargogue while the boy choir sang chants. The society was founded twelve years ago by the Rev. Gerson Landsburg, he gathered about him a few followers, and the congregation was established in Becond avenue, near Twenty-third street. The society has organized schools in the basement of the new building for the study of Hebrew, English, and German languages.

Pittsburgh Delegates ou a Picule. PITTSBURGH, April 19.-The Young Men's Republican Tariff Club of this city took as its guests yesterday afternoon on the steamer Congo 125 delegates to the Republican League Congo 125 delegates to the Republican League Cub Convention at Cincinnati. Among them were numerous members of the Legislature, many politicians, and Federal office holders. They will steam down the Obio leisurely, reaching Cincinnati at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon. Over \$2,000 worth of liquors was put aboard before the party loft. The delegation is solid and enthusiastic for Biaine for President.

Plants at Auction. Robert B Young & Co., 205 Green wich at, sail all kinds of plants at auction Tuesdays and F joays of each week at the above humber. That a good opportunity to pro-cure chesp supply of flowering and ornamental plants climbing vines. &c. at attentiality low rates. These we begin at 11 A. M. and continue until about 2 P. H. - 4av A CHAPEL ON HARTS ISLAND.

It Was Dedicated Yesterday by Arch. bishop Corrigns, i The steamer Thomas S. Brennan left the Charities and Correction dock at the foot of Rast Twenty-sixth street yesterday morning East Twentr-nixth street yesterday morning with about 400 Catholies who were to witness the dedication of the Chapel of the Sacred Heart on Hart's Jeland. Catholie immates and officials of the Island are to worship in the chapel, It was erected by the Rev. J. B. De Wolf, a Jesuit Pather of St. Francis Xavier's Church in West Sixteenth street, who has ministered to the spiritual wants of the Catholies on the Island for nearly three years.

Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by Mgr. McDonnell, his secretary: the Rev. David A. Merrick, B. J., President of St. Francis Xavier's College, and the Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, S. J., blessed the chapel. After the dedication the Rev. Rene Holaind, S. J., of St. Francis Xavier's College, celebrated mass. Joseph D.

Xavier's College, celebrated mass. Joseph D. Sheehy, a son of Charities Commissioner Edward Sheehy, acted as master of ceremonies. Father Pardow preached a sermon and the Arshbishop delivered an address.



The chapel, which is named in bonor of the Bacred Heart, is 85 feet front and 75 feet deep, exclusive of the apec and the vestibule. Includ-

Sacred Heart, is 35 feet front and 75 feet deep, exclusive of the apse and the vestibule. Including them it is 90 feet deep. The foundation is of, stone, and the rest of the structure is of white pice, it has a slanting roof, with a small belify in the centre. Interiorly the little chanel is very pretty. An altar, which had been used in the chapel of the Catholio Female Orohan Asylum in Madison avenue and Fifty-first street before the present marble ones, which were consecrated on April 5, stands in the apse. This altar is of wood and is prottily gilded. In the sanctuary are seven stained glass windows, representing the Bacred Heart, the virgin, St. Joseph, St. Patrick, St. Ignatius, St. Brigid, and St. John Berchmaus, the latest member of the Jesuit order canonized. Windows of cathedral glass are in the body of the chapel. About 250 people can be accommodated.

The chapel cost \$4.500, Among those who went to the dedication were Charities Commissioners Porter and Sheehy, Jeremiah Fitzpairick, President of the Superior Coupedl of the St. Vincent de Paul Society; Gen. Thomas Bweeny, Maj. William R. Syne, of the Thirteenth Regiment, of Brooklyn; Capt. John Fleming, Ex-President of the Board of Aldermen Mooner, Ex-Assemblyman Shelly. Thomas E. Crimmins, Thomas E. McGuire, Warden Fallon of Relievue Hospital. Warden Cullen of the Spenitentiary, and J. De Forrest Byrnes, Secretary of the Park Board.

The Jesuit Fathers have ministered to the Catholics on the islands for many years. Two priests go to Blackwell's Island. At the workhouse Father Blumensat holds services for the inwane, the prisoners, and the inmains of the almahuse of the inwane, the prisoners, and the inmains of the inmates of the inmates of the charity Hospital and the penlitentiary.

Father De Wolf goes to Hart's Island every Saurday to hear confessions. On Sunday he the inmates of the Charity Hospital and the penituntiary.
Father De Wolf goes to Hart's Island every Saturday to hear confessions. On Sunday he says two masses, the first in the southern part of the island for the prisoners and the other in the northern part for the mildly insane. The place where he officiates for the insane is also used for Protestant service. At each mass he preaches a short service. At each mass he preaches a short service, At each mass he preaches a short service. Both masses are attended by many of the heirers and other officials on the island. The congregation at each service averages about 175.

Father De Wolf is allout 60 years old. He is a native of Belgium. He was ordained a Jesuit in Maryland in 1858. The thirty-three years of his priestly career have been spent in parish duties in Jesuit churches in Frederick, Md.: Georgetown, D. C.; Alexandria, Va., and New York. In August, 1888, he was placed in charge of Hart's Island. Among his predecessors were Fathers Duranquot, Michel, Heidenreich, Kelly, and McGovern.

AMURRMENTS A Liederkrans Concert.

The third concert and the last of this sea-son's performances in the German Liedertook place last night. A brilliant programme was offered for the enjoyment of the members, who in great numbers and in large measure appreciated its attractions. Of chief importance was the first number.

the excerpt from Wagner's "Parsifal." includ-ing the "Journey Scene" and the finale of the The rendering of this difficult music proved

The rendering of this difficult music proved somewhat crude and rough, both in orchestral and chorus work, yet the comparitive novelty of the music made atonement for the lack of an ideal presentation.

At all events the audience received the attempt with marked expressions of favor, evidently properly estimating this "Parsifal" scene as by far the most worthy and interesting thing afforded by the concert, though artists of highest reputation and greatest efficiency assisted as soloists.

Frau Mielke sang two of the largest and most effective arias known to the world. "Abscheulicher." from "Fidelio." and "Ocean du Ungeheim." from "Oberon."

Notwithstanding the fact that the same breadth and intelligence which habitually characterizes her offorts were present in them ast evening. Jime. Mielke's voice showed igns of failgue, and she was obliged to force t even to the dangerous verge of emitting sounds often pearer shrieks than singing tones. Herr Dippel sang judiciously and tastefully several songs by kehumann. accompanied with rare taste and skill by Herr Zoeliner, the director of the society.

Herr Friedheim contributed two solos, in which his leaden touch and unimaginative style were more than ever perceptible. The Weber "Concertatik" sounded trivial and vulgar, pointing inevitably to the conclusion that in the light of modern enlightenment and taste, this old cheval de halaille should receive an honorable discharge and be turned out to pasture upon the highest shelves of all the music stores in Christendom to die a neaceful death.

One of the most sureceful death.

Last of the Thomas Concerts.

Musical New York bade farewell to Theodore Thomas last evening, or rather the greet-ng waved him as he laid down his baton at the close of the concert at the Lenox Lyceum

Was au revoir.

It was announced to be Thomas's last concert in New York, but there were probably none in the great audience which packed the house who did not expect to enjoy many more musical feasts served under his skilful direcmusical feasts served under his skilful direction. The programme last evening was full of gems. It comprised some of the best of Beethoven (fifth symphony), Grieg. Liszt, Verdi. Ernst, and Massenet.

The soloists were Clementine de Vere, Maud Towell. Adele Aus der Ohe, and Del Puente. Campanini was announced, but did not appear. The work of the orchestra was neverliner, and the soloists left nothing to be criticised in their parts. At the close the sudience remained some moments to give Mr. Thomas a hearty demonstration of appreciation and good will. An immense laurel wreath was also bestowed upon him.

Pursued by an Italian with a Rasor. ROCHESTER. April 19.—This afternoon while I. Frazer of the " After Dark " theatrical com-J. Frazer of the "After Dark" thestrical com-pathy was strolling along with two friends, he was crowded off the sidewalk by an Italian pamed Tony Frazer Upon Mr. Frazer remonstrating with the Italian, the latter replied that the road was g-od enough for Frazer, and drawing a razor chased Frazer for some distance, but was finally overpowered by Frazer's friends and arrested.

A. M .- 11:55, 200 West 101st street, Mary Chitting P. M. — 2004, Awaing in Front of the Bancroit House, 272 Broadway, damage \$110; 6, awaing in front of Blater's liquor store at 182 Kinth Avenue, damage \$25; 7-40, 128 Allen street, Adam Lieb, damage \$25; 9:10, 1045 Fifth avenue, David Mayer, damage \$100; 9:31, 718 Second avanue, Hridget Lieim, damage \$25; 93, 1077 Third avenue, awaing owned by R. EcGarity, \$25



So Popular

Has Hood's Saraapa-rilla become at this season that it is now generally admitted to be

The Standard Spring Medicine and Blood Purifier. The

Peculiar benefit you need so much, you will find in Hood's Sarsaparilla

NO BETTER THAN THE TURK.

A Merchant's Opinion of a Certain New York Way of Boing Business,

"It makes a great deal of difference," said a prominent merchant recently, "how we look at things. A man can see many faults in another that he can't see in himself. For in-stance. Oriental and European methods of bargaining and sale do not commend them-selves to the modern American sense of equity

and businessites procedure.
"The Turk, the Armenian, the Syrian, and the Egyptian are types of mercantile requery to the American tourist. The ways of the Ital-ian shopman, of the small French merchant. and the little German storekeeper are unutterably irritating to those who have occasion to resist their attempted exactions. Every one familiar with their ways resents the attempted

ably irritating to those who have occasion to resist their attempted exactions. Every one familiar with their ways resents the attempted roguery that charges three prices for an article. And finally sells it for what the sophisticated buyer offers. The prices asked except in the cases of a few large establishments, are invariably exorbitant. The tutored buyer does not pay them. The unitored buyer does not pay them. The unitored buyer does and is swindled; but all classes of buyers resent a system that is skin to roguery.

"In one respect some of the great merchants of New York and other American cities, who plume themselves on their fairness are no better than their Oriental compeyrs, whose frasuds they despise and reprehend. Many a merchant in New York takes from his customers an amount of money entirely disproportionate to the intrinsic value of the article sold. It is not too much to say that at the beginning of a season the prices asked for certain goods bear no relation whatever to their intrinsic value. The ruling principle is to charge what the traffic will bear agreat deal.

"When the willy Turk, the slippery Armenian, and the thievish Egyptian charge three prices for an article, we denounce them as rogues. When the New York merchant does the same thing, we calmiy regard it as business. This rysiem now appears to be firmly planted; to charge enormous prices for novelties at the opening of the season; two or three weeks later to reduce the prices all to places, the net result being a fair average profit.

"The result to the prices all to places, the net result being a fair average profit.

"The result to the prices all to places, the net result being a fair average profit.

"The result to the prices and reddium prices see garments duplicates of their own, worn by their servants.

"Here is a case in point: One Sunday in January a prominent cloak house advertised seal-trimmed, formerly \$50, now \$30." Persian lambtrimmed, formerly \$50, now \$30. merchapts of their own, worn by their servants.

"Here is a cas

IGNATIUS TALKS ABOUT DR. NEWTON, And Calls Upon Bishop Potter to With-

draw Dr. Newton's License to Preach. Father Ignatiue's audiences at his services in the Lenox Lycoum yesterday morning and fternoon were so small that the money taken in at the door could scarcely have paid the rent of the ball. His evening audience, however, fairly filled the smaller Berkeley Lyceum. His evening subject was "The Doctrine of the Resurrection; or, Infidelity in the Episcopal Church." After reviewing the life and portraring the death of Jesus, he said:

"Did He riss again? Let Dr. Heber Newton answer. The testimony of eighteen centuries says 'ves.' Does Dr. Heber Newton say 'no?' There are appailing reports that this cultivated gentleman and delightful companion affirms that the dead Christ did not come to life. Mr. MacQueary when condemned for blasphemy is reported in the newspapers to have said. Dr. Newton holds the same views that I do.' This assertion has never been contradicted. I wrote to Dr. Newton to ask whether it was true, and he saked what business is it of mine? It is the business of New York, it is the business of New York, it is the business of Dr. Newton are true. If Christ be not risen, then we may as well hang ourselves or blow our brains out. New York must decide between Jesus Christ and Heber Newton. It is high time, indeed, that the good Bishop Potter grapple with the damnable heresy preached by this man. Dr. Newton, in answer to my letter, said I was not the Bishop, and a ked whather this was the way gentlomen treated each other in England. Well, will you say it is ungentiemnnly if, when I catch a thier picking my treasury lock. I take him by the serum of the neck and pitch him out of the window? Dr. Newton is trying to rob us of the most valuable treasure, compared to which everything else is valueless, we have.

"Blahop Potter is the appointed preserver of the Christian in this in Episcopal Church of New York, therefore I say to him, My Lord Bishop of New York; is this blasphemous teaching to go on under the suspices and ægis of your authority or shall your newer be exercised to put a stop to it? Withdraw his licence. Let there be no scandal of a trial."

The Monk preaches in Association Hall afternoon and evening throughout the week. of the ball. His evening audience, however, fairly filled the smaller Berkeley Lyceum. His

The Learning, Skill, and Industry of the

Reigning Family of Austria. Despite the reputation of the Vienness court for frivolity and fast living, no royal amily in Europe is more conscientious in its belief in the duty of all men to work than the reigning house in the Austro-Hungarian empire. The Emperor himself is a carpenter (tried skill. The Crown Prince Rudolf was a octanist and geologist, with whom the greatest living professors in Germany delighted to correspond on scientific subjects. The Empress is a thoroughbred housekeeper who directs

with care the baking and brewing in her do-mestic dominion. The Archduke Johann even went so far as to lay aside his royal titles and go to sea to put in practice his knowledge of navigation. The most industrious of all, go to sea to put in practice his knowledge of navigation. The most industrious of all, however, is the Archduchess Maria Theresa, the mother of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, whose recent visit at the court of the Czar has rendered him the most preminent of Austrian princes.

The Archduchess Maria Theresia is a gold-amith of remarkable cleverness. She has a shop in her palace, and almost every week-day merning she works two hours at her trade. Every member of Austria's reigning house has articles produced by her hand. Just how she is finishing a gold lewel case with silver trimmings and a crown of diamonds and rubles in the cover. The Archduchess's skill in gold-amithing is great, but not greater than her skill in dressmaking. Seven young scamstresses are busy daily under her supervision in the palace. With her aid they cut and make all the street gowns of her three daughters. The litting is done by the Archduchess herself. Only their coatumes for special occasions, like court balls or weddings, are made outside of the house. All the gala rotes of the women of the archducal family are made by Viennass coatumers. Not a single article is ordered from Paris.

With all she has to do in the shop and sewing room, the Archduchess has found time to study at and become an artist. Her saintings in water oclors are famous in Austria. Merit, and not sycophancy, has been the making of her reputation, for the Archduchess has always submitted her between the making of her reputation, for the Archduchess has always submitted be rotures to juries under an assumed name and with all possible care for the suppression of all information as to the identity of the artist. At several water color exhibitions in Vienna her annonymous pictures were attributed to the brushes of the best painters in Austria and Germany. To all these secomplishments the Archduchess adds the proven ability to keep a model house, and, by her personal efforts, to set a table which is celebrated even in the city of imperial cooking.

MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN'S PARSWELL. His Affecting Speech When He Hettred from the Bench,

The London Times of April 8 prints an inter-enting report of the scene in the court of the Lord Chief Justice when Mr. Justice Stephen Lord Chief Justice when Mr. Justice Stephen took leave of the bar upon his retirement from the bench. Justice Stephen tried the case of Mrs. Maybrick, which was exceedingly long and tedious, and it is believed that the persistent work then done by him had materially helped to enfeeble his mind.

On April 7 the court was crowded with members of the bar, including all the leaders and many members of the junior bar. All the officers of the court also attended, the Masters of the Crown Office, the Queen's Remembrancer of the Exchaquer, and the Masters of the Exchaquer, and the Masters of the High

of the Exchaquer, and the Masters of the High of the Exchanger, and the Masters of the High Court. All these Judges and officials entered the room in a procession at 11 e'clock, headed by Lord Coloridge and Justice Stephen. The Judges of the court took their seats upon the bench, the Lord Chief Justice assigning his own seat to Justice Stephen and seating him was the last of the last o

bench, the Lord Chief Justice assigning his own seat to Justice Stephen and scating him self by his side. Lord Justice Bowen sat upon his other side. The great body of attending Judges grouped themselves around, standing. Attorner-General Sir R, Webster then arose, the whole bar rising with him, and addressed the retiring Justice. He spoke with high praise of the notable instances, in his long career as the codifier of the laws of the Indian empire and as a Justice. Then he said:

"We learn with rearret that failing health has induced you to determine to retire from judicial work. We deeply regret the cause, but we honor and esteem the man who, as soon as he became aware that any question might be raised as to his absolute or unimpaired espacity to fulfil his duties, determined that he would no longer retain his post, nor allow such a question to be raised, however he might think himself able to discharge the duties of the office. We cannot follow you late your retirement, but we are sure that you cannot long be in want of an avocation or a pursiff. Your fertile mind, we are well assured, will again enrich the storebouse of literary wealth to which you have already made so many valuable contributions. We wish you many years of restored health to enloy your well-sarned repose, and you will be able to realize from this crowded assemblage the feelings by which you are accompanied in your retirement—feelings to which I have given some leable expression—and you must be well assured that you carry with you into your retirement our regard, our respect, and our esteem." Justice Stephen was unable through emotion to roply for several moments, Then he arose, the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Justice Bowen rising with him, and addressed the bar in a low voice marked by deep emotion. He said:

"I have come here for the purpose of wishing you good-by, and just what you are far

the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Justice Bowen rising with him, and addressed the bar in a low voice marked by deep emotion. He said:

"I have come here for the purpose of wishing you good-by, and I just wish to say a few words as to the causes which led to my retirement. I myself had very little expected to have to take such a step; indeed it never entered into my mind except so far as every man must look forward to the utilmate conclusion of his career. However, not very long ago I was made acquainted, suddenly, and to my great surprise, that i was regarded by some as no longer physically capable of discharging my duties. I made every inquiry to ascertain what grounds there were for this impression, and I certainly rejoice to say that no single instance was brought to my notice in which any sileged failure of justice could be ascribed to any defect of mine. I con-ulled physicians of the highes: eminence, and they told me that they could detect no sign whatever of decay in my faculties, and that, therefore, it was not a matter of immediate necessity in the public interest that I should retire.

"But they told me at the same time that they thought it would be well, for my own aske, that I should do so, and that opinion they grounded upon the state of my health. I communicated their decision to the Lord Chamcellor, and with his sanction I determined to retire, as I now do. I should have thought it unbecoming of any person in my position to strive to hold on to his office to the last possible moment, even although at the time I had no doubt as to my capability for discharging my duties. I could not have done so under any circumstances; and accordingly I avoided all ceasain for any further discussion on the subject after I received the intimation which I have mentioned. I wish to add this remark as to my own feelings on the subject. So far as I am conscious for any further discussion on the subject and communicated that that they beause I feel it to be important, not only that its duties should be necessary; but I

be well discharged, but that there should be no question as to their being so discharged.

"Of course, in the office I have held it is not nossible but that mistakes should occur, and under the present system opportunities for bringing forward everything in the nature of complaints against any person in such a position are easily used, and have, I believe, been used against me. But, whatever may have been the result, and in whatever instances I may have been appealed against, and my judgments reversed, or in whatever other way what I have said or done has been called in question. I can affirm with absolute certainty that nothing has been done in relation to me of which I have had any unkind recollection. ion. "I do not remember in the course of the welve years during which I have sat on the bench—I do not remember any dissension between me and any members of the har which has left on my mind any sense of bitterness.

has left on my mind any sense of bitterness. I do not remember ever to have been treated with disrespect in the exercise of my judicial functions: certainly nothing has occurred at variance with that feeling of feliowship and good will which as I have said, pervades the profession, and of which what the Attorney-General has said has been an expression. I do not desire to make a tragedy of this occasion, nor to dwell on those feelings with which I leave the rest on the bench by which my ambition has been fully grantied. My feeling toward my friends in the profession have been very strong, and I am now conscious of having sustained a part which I shall look back to with feelings of gratitude in whatever may be left to me of life. I have now said what came into my mind to say on this occasion, and I will only add these words, with more feelings than, perhaps, may be supposed. God bless you all, every one of you? These words the Judge utward with evident emotion, and sat for some moments silent, quite subdued by his feelings. He then rose slowly, shook hands warmly with Lord Coleridge and Lord Justice Bowen on each side of him, and then went out of court, shaking hands with such of the Judges as he passed, and so reitred.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CRICKETERS. What is the Trouble With the Chicago Association!

The project of forming a national cricket league, the objects of which have been expisited in THE SUR, is proceeding very satisfactorily, and it is expected the contest for the championship of the United States will arouse additional increst in the game. Some pacular complications have arisen, however, with the Chicago cricketers. When the subject was first breached at the annual dinner of the Chicago Cricket Association the dea was very enthusiastically received, and E. J. Founding the Secretary of the organization, wrote to several clubs and the Metropoli an Learne asking for cooperation in starting the movement. J. G. Davia, the Secretary of the Chicago Cricket Club, also wrote regarding the scheme, and a letter of his addressed to the cricket correspondent of THE SUA, gives the infor-mation that the cricketers of Chicago were anxious to see the league started. In the face of all this the Secretary of the Belmont Club is in receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Chicago Association, stating that the a sociation declined to enter the league: that no one he been authorized to set for thicage in the ma-ter, and that thicago did not wish to be included in the

one ha been authorized to act for Chicage in the mainer and that Chicago did not wish to be included in the schedule.

Those best informed believe there is a misunderstanding somewhere, but if the Chicago people desire to be leit out the Western clube will have to be limited to Pittsburgh and Detroit, and these cities have some secsion cricket talent, which would make the concluding same interesting. At the investing in Philadelphia Henry Marin represented the Metropottan District Cricket Leasue, and proved an able and marful of the Chicago and the Chicago and the Metropottan District Cricket Leasue, and proved an able and marful of the Chicago and the Chicago and the Chicago and the Chicago and the following resolutions were passed unaningually.

"Resolved, That it is essential to the advancement of the game of cricket that step should be taken to organize a thoroughly representative national association, and that a committee be appointed by the Chicago Association, the New Kngland Association, the Western Association, the New Kngland Association, the Western Association, the New Kngland Association, the Metropolitan Leasue, ille Western Association, the New Kngland Association, the Metropolitan Chicago association, and other duly organized bodies with the view of having delegates from such associations attend a future meting of the United States, and agree upon such measures as will secure the desired essil.

The Philadelphia club, members of the United States, he requested to take us at one the organization of the United States, he requested to cake us at one the organization of the United States, he requested to take us at one the organization of the United States, he requested to cake us at one the organization of the United States for the purpose of securing nermonious action in carrying out the object of the previous required. cricket associations of the United States for the pur-pose of securing narmonious action in carrying out the object of the previous resultion.

"Resoured, That the Cricketers' Association of the United States approves the plan for playing a series of games during the ensuing summer between the cities of particle, thingage, and Pittsburgh, for the West, and Rec-ton. New York Philadelphia, and Raitimora, for the East, to determine the championship of the United States and urges the drawing up of as hedule of games which the association or committees, or the clubs of the cities can railfy or confirm."

The following schedule was then arranged subject to the approval of the cities interested: May 29 and 80—Boston vs New York.
June 12 and 15—Philadelphia vs. Baltimore,
July 6 and 7—Winner vs. Winner.
Wasten vs. Winner.

Waster Division.

May 29 and 5 — Chicago va Detroit.
July 8 and 4 — Winner va Pittsburgh.

DECIDING CHAMPIGESHIP GARE.

Sept. 12 and 10 — Kastern winner va Western winner.
This arrangement has been approved by Phi adelphia.
Patitinore. New York and hoston: Pittsburgh and Detroit seat proxies to the meeting with power to act and the only difficulty in carrying out the scheme is Chicago's peculiar position. This will be in all probability explained before the next meeting, when the most important rickets arganization ever attempted in America will be properly formul.

Union Mynare, New York in view of contemplated changes in the

Pottery & Glass Dept, offer a large portion of their

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Garden seats, flower pots, and jardinieres suitable for Summer homes, breakfast and dinner sets, will be found especially interesting to intending buyers.

TROUBLES OF A HABERDASHER.

He Thinks There is Some Reason for Hi Practice of Charging High Prices.

"Some people," said a Broadway haber-dasher, "think we charge exorbitant prices for our goods, but if they knew how critical our customers are, and how even the best of everything sometimes falls short of suiting them, they might change their minds. In fact, I have known cases where an apparently liberal purchaser bought a number of our most ex-pensive articles and induced us to make so many changes that finally all the profits were swallowed up. About six months ago a very good customer, who is, however, exceedingly particular and fusey, ordered a dozen shirts, with collars and cuffs attached. Knowing how critfully, and exactly according to instructions, and sent them to his house. He came in a few days later, and wanted the collars changed somewhat. This was done. A little later he and he kept this up for aboutaix weeks, until I concluded that he was carrying it too far, and decided to put a stop to it. So the next time he came in to order more alterations I said: "'Mr. Jonos, excuse me, but we might as well understand each other now as at any other time. I want your trade, and will sladly put myself out to please you; but I must decline to make any more alterations in your shirts unless you pay for them. I have tried hard to

make any more alterations in your shirts unless you but I am in business, like yoursels to his age to be a more of this does abirts.

"Mr. Jones was considerably surprised, but took it all rights, and call to like. The shirts were sent to kin after the additional the collection of the shirts and the single to the shirts were sent to kin after the discretions, and this time he was suited. One does a shirts with curfs, attached and half a does without curis to be made after the present it always, happens with such men. The shirts were sent to come a furth to the shirts and sent home. The shirts were sent no one had noticed the mistate, the shirt were sent to come the mistate of the most of the month of the shirts passed with the shirts passed with the shirts passed with the shirts and sent home. The sent the shirts and the shirts and sent the shirt and the shirts and shirts they upon the independent of the present of the shirts and sent the shirt and shirts and sent the shirts a please you, but I am in business, like yourself to make money, and I have certainly lost money on this dozen shirts."

Coming Ball Players.

The American Sook Company employees have organized a base ball team and are ready to play all unformed nines on Saturdays and Sundays. Address C. O'Connor, b. o Broadway. The Lang Company base ball team have organized for

The Coumbus A. C. have Decoration Day, A. M. and F. M., open; also a few open dates in June 7. He would like to arrange games with all lithographing slops, whose players are from in to its years out, so play oil Saturday afternoons. Address Joseph Carry, Bi to M. East Houston street, outner Mulberry.

The Columbus A. C. have Decoration Day, A. M. and F. M., open; also a few open dates in June. They would be peased to hear from all out-of-town cluts giving suitable guarantees. Address S. E. Murray, accretary, 144 East Lightictus street. The Hypanis of Frooklyn would like to hear from all out-of-town clubs giving a suitable guarantee. The Westheds, Tuckannes, Roserlies, Irvins of Tremont, Mount Vernons, Bludsona and Peckskille preferred. Address K. Bunter, tid Franklik avenue Heroskile. Multigan New Brighton, S.).

The Bloomingdale Bros. Base Ball Club is again in the field with the following players. Hoermen, smith, Blooms, Day, Fresion, Storins Horan, Yaegera Maroney, Zumberg, and Flynn. Substitutes—O'Comon: Stamper, Nachtel, Linders, Heiman, Faterson, and awarts, Address James D. Prower, manager, Fifty mith sireot and Third atoms.

During the past winter Fater Mayers has reorganized the famous Homestead Club, the club that made such the famous Homestead Club, the club that made such a trilliant record and won the championship media at shady side several years ago. All first class amateur clubs in and aroune hew York rity giving suitable guarablese can arrange games with the Homestead Club, by addressing Pater Meyera, accretary, Tor Seventh a caue.

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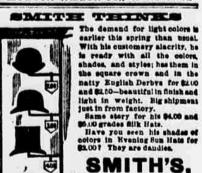
Our Two-wheaters are the best in style the measurementally constructed, and ride the symmetrical We have them for shellands and larger principles of the property of the style of the symmetrical ways and headened, as well as very fashionable have some etgice richip geinted, in camery and bigs that are remarkably stiractive. We have a ways best leaders in this line and are constantly bringing out new

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Quaker meeting with spiritual profit, he could not ask. "Non-Conformists" to preach in his publit.

"We are glad to see Non-Conformist ministers in our midst." he said in connection with this part of his subject. "but I am not at liberty to invite them into my publit." This was not a matter of discretion, he argued. Christ left a definite ministry, composed of the three orders of birhops, triests, and deacons, he whom he gave the power to remit shes, and the Church, as the guardian of truth, can recognize no ministry not having these orders. We pray in the litany to be defended from heresy and schism, and cannot therefore listen to the presching of hereies and achismatics." he added. He here called the Roman Catholics as well as Banists hereites, and said that while some of the most excellent men in the world have been Unitarians, it would be as logical for him to ask a Mohammedan to preach to the congression of Rt. Sepulchie as a Unitarian. He added that he had listened to Mohammedan sernons with edilication.

In conclusion, he said he did not regard the interchange of pulpits with Non-Conformists as expedient, even if it were allowable. Incidentally Dr. Hughes paid an elaquent tribute to Howard Creaby, and spoke approximely of Rabil Gottheil's declaration at the meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club, that if he believed as MacQueery did he would have stepped out of the Church.

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